seat traversing The year 1852 must be a memorable one in the annals of Mexico. Day after day passes by, and yet we are unable to explain the continuation of a state of things so irregular, so violent, so anomalous, and with which the existence of society is about 1850 must be a memorable and the annual section of the ann

atomatous and with which the existence of society is wholly impossible. Civil war has again been kindled, its evils are stready tipening and beginning to be felt, and as there is no concert, no unanimity manifested natil now in the revolutionary movements which have broken out at divers places, it is seriously to be feared that anarchy will step in and consummate the rule and destruction of the nation. While the revolution at Jalisco is seeking to establish a general object and a political plan, at Tamaulipas they are bett on expelling the hated Governor, who has desired the power for four years longer. San Luis has begun to move. In Michaelan, too, divers communities have arisen, under the banner of Bahamonde, to free themselves from the yoke of the authorities. At Vera Craz, the insurrection is still on the in resse, and an object of constant alarm to the population. No one, indeed, dares to hope that the revolution in that State will be easily extinguished.

With some show of reason on its side, the government persisted in reforing to convoke the houses in extraordinary session: but at last the poor cabinet, standing helpiers and alone, without credit, and bearing the whole burden of the revolution, was compelled to call Congress to its assistance, in order to ask for resources and physical strength sufficient to put down the rebels. Ephemeral delusions of a dying government. Fifteen days have already clapsed since the reunton of the legislative bodies, and not only the executive has obtained nothing, but it is not likely that it is destined to receive any aid whatever. It examot be denied that there has been much talking, and considerable discussion; but absolutely nothing advantageous has as yet been dene. The Hom Mr. Pacto, the Secretary of the Treasury, has not failed to submit plans for raising money, and amongst others one to obtain a loan of three millions of follars—the last did not even meet with the honor of being taken into consideration. The house, on the other hand, has not failed to hear accurations against the ministers, and particularly against the Minister of Justice, Mr. Aguirre, for having issued the decee of September 21, prohibiting the liberty of the press. A grand jury of the members having been empannelled, the commission declared that there was sufficient cause for an infection. The result of this cannot, I think, be members having been empannelled, the commission declared that there was sufficient cause for an indicate. The result of this cannot, I think, he propitious to Mr Aguire, who, they say, has already tendered his resignation. They even go so far as to name Mr Fuentes to fill the office in his

place. Mr. Mariano Yanez, ex Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1850, has accepted. for the second time, the Portefemille of State This distinguished orator is one of the leaders of the moderate party, and his presence in the cabinet may give a new impulse to our politics, and inspire honorable and peaceful men with confidence. Still I fear that even his brilliant talents, and never failing patriotism cannot save the ship of State from the complete shipwreck to which it has been, and now is fast running. Six months ago Mr. Yanez might have succeeded in arresting the progress of the revolution; now it is perhaps too late, and it is very difficult even to delay it in its With reference to the revolution begun at Jalisco,

I send you an account of what took place in the capital of that State, between the most influential and respectable persons. You must remember that in article twelve, it is declared that the forces of lais arbote tweeve, it is deceared that the forces of our issoe shall be commanded by General Don José Lopes Uraga so well known in this city. This distinguished officer, on the 21st ultimo, was staying at San Miguel de Attende, where he was informed that guished officer, on the 21st ultimo, was staying at San Miguel de Attende, where he was informed that the government had issued an order to have him arrested, and brought to this city, and that a body of cavalry was already on the way towards Allende, for the purpose of falfaling their orders. General Uraga did not think proper to await this troop. He therefore determined to pronounce himself, and this he did on the 25th of October. With only five hundred men and four pieces of artillery, he marched towards Michoacan, where Bahamonde joined him, both adhering to the political plan of Jalisco. The acquisition of General Uraga is of the utmost importance to the pronunciamente, for he is universally acknowledged to be the most talented, and most pepular General of the country. The other Generals are all either too old or without talent. In the lacenic proclamation directed by General Uraga to the people of Jalisco, and to the brigade formerly bearing his name, the following paragraph has attracted much attention, its sentiments being by no means common in our pronunciamentos:—

"I accept the plan of Jalisco, and I promise to sustain it, but I beg that you will make one protest with me, neither I nor any other General, chief, or officer belonging to our ranks, shall accept any office or fixed employment from the revolution, or the government that may result therefrom; nor shall we urge our services, or demand rewards for our labors."

An attempt at revolution has broken out at Pu-als. An officer of the army. Victoris by name.

An attempt at revolution has broken out at Pusecompanied by a number of soldiers, surprised the sccempaned by a number of soliters, surprised the treops forming the Iturbide battalion, with no other result than drawing to them a portion of these troops, with which he marched towards the Cerco de Lorete. At this place he was attacked by the troops that had remained faithful, and after a short engagement, in which he was killed, the insurgents surrendered, and order was re-established in that

I have been informed, by a person belonging to I have been informed, by a person belonging to the government, that President Arista has directed to the august Houses a petition, praying that he might be allowed in person, to take command of the treops that are to give battle to, and smother the revolution. If this is allowed him, and it very likely will be, he will carry off with him the few troops now here, and then you may depend that, as seen as Arista will have left, this city will pronounce in fewer of the revolution, and the gates be closed mon him, perhaps forever.

in fever of the revolution, and the gates be closed apon him, perhaps forever.

As to the question of the Tehuantepec, I can only my that it is an state que. The commission appointed by the Ramirez ministry could come to no conclusion on the unatter, and it seems that the government has reserved to itself the right of deciding to whom the contract shall be given.

Mr. D. Juan de la Grangja has just signed a contract with the telegraph company of Guanajusto, to establish a line of communication between Mexico and the capital of that State, to be concluded and ready to be used on the 1st of October, 1853. We shall see if this line, that is to be, will enjoy a better fate than the one already established, and whose interruptions are daily more frequent and more anneying.

The Hon Minister of France, Mr. Levapeur, has The Hon. Minister of France, Mr. Levapeur, has been recalled by his government, and will leave by the next December packet. It is rumored that he will give a grand bril previous to his departure.

As for theatrical news, I have very little to say. The opera company continues its representations, and with advantage. At the Santa Anna theatre, Sig Steffenous has become the faverite child; of the public, by her industry, there efforts to please, and her constant endeavors to sing all the different olds assigned her, to the best of her ability. Of ate she has been somewhat indisposed; and, notwichstanding the very delicate state of her health, she sang in the operas of "Elisire d'Amore." "Pirata, "Gueramento," and "Roberto Deveraux." As for Salvi, he is as middling poor as ever. The more indulgence is extended to him by the public for his by ne means small faults, the more he persista in examiliting them. They Jsay that, with the Mexicans, "the worse the better." Perhaps they are right.

THE REGATTA AT CHARLESTON —First race, purse \$100. —The boat race came off to-day in fine style, says the Charleston News of the 17th inst. The battery, wharves bathing house and buildings in the vicinity were snowded with spectators, presenting quite an animating scene. Several steamers and numerous small boats were in attendance, contributing to the liveliness of the occasion. The signal for starting was given about one o'clock, and the Becky Sharp took the lead, as well as we can ascertain and maintained it to the cloce of the race. This boat is owned by Randolph Spaulding, Eq., of Daries, Genrgia. The boats reached the termination in the following order. Let Becky Sharp, Georgia; 24, Nerth State. North Carolina; 2d. The Unknown, South Carolina; 4th, The New York, New York; 5th, Woodworth, New York.

The second race, for a purse of \$125, six cared boats, was won by the Julia, of New York, entered by Capt. M Berry, against four competitors.

The third race for \$200, eight boats started, won by the Violet of Charleston

KANZAS TERRITORY—The St Louis Evening News confidently expects to see this new territory organized during the coming seesion of Congress. It will probably extend north to the Gress Pistic, south to the Arkansas, and west to the main ridge of the Hooky mountains. This will be one of the preliminary steps toward the construction of a grand line of tel graph and railrood to the Fastic. The valley of the Kansas river is very beautiful and fertile, and for several hundred notes west of the border well timbered. It is bountifully supplied with appings and covered with an exuberant growth of grapes. Such a territory now occupied solely by a few wasdering savages, when organized by act of Congress with inducements to migration, would stom afford a belt of civilized population in the direction where it will be most needed in facilitating the connection of the Mississippi valley with the Pacific.

Floreson Riv in Railmond - The trainefor Albert of free traine for Albert of free trainer start at 6 and 8 stock, A. M. and I P. M.

The Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South

The Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America.

I proceed now to show the present condition with the future resources and commercial capabilities of the great South American water-sheds. I will confine my attention to the rivers Amazon and La Plata, to their tributaries, and the valleys drained by them. But first let us give our attention to the La Plata, and compare the extent of country drained by it with the extent drained by rivers in the Northern hemisphere.

La Plata, and compare the extent of country drained by it with the extent drained by rivers in the Northern hemisphere.

The valley of the Amazon lies in both homispheres; it is the largest river-basin in the world, but it belongs exclusively neither to the North nor to the South. The Mississippi, then, it will be perceived, drains the largest river-basin in the Northern, and the La Plata the largest in the Southern hemisphere. Both these streams run from north to south, each one choracing a great variety of productions, and traversing many diversities of alimate.

The area of the principal river basins which are drained into seas that are accessible to ocean commerce may be thus stated:—

In America—The Amazon, (including the Connoco) area.

North do—The Mississippi area 982 000 mission.

North do—The Mississippi area 982 000 mission.

South do—The Bississippi area 982 000 mission.

Affice—The Nile area 520 0000 mission.

Affice—The Nile area 520 0000 mission.

Affice—The Nile area 520 0000 mission.

It will thus be observed that the valley of the La Plata, in area, is the third in the world; that it is twice as large as the valley of the Ganges, and more than three times as large as the largest river-basin in Europe.

The busin of the La Plata embraces all the lati-

in Europe.

The busin of the La Plata embraces all the lati-

tudes and more too, that are to be found in the valleys of the fodus, the Ganges, and the Irawaidy, the great river basins of India. Iteonosquently has all the agricultural espacities, and more, that are to be found in the climates of lindia. These great retources of the La Pista for the most part lie dermant. They are hieden in the bosom of the oarth, or concealed in the recesses of the mountains. The waters of the La Pista flow through climates that are favorable to the growth of sugar, of the and coffee, of rice, hemp, and tobace, of cotten and corn, of drugs, woods, dres, and spices, and of almost all the spicultural staples of the earth.

The Ro de La Pista flow through climates that see the seed of the northern. When the husbandman is sowing in the north, those he who tills the earth in this beautiful river basin will be gathering his crop; and consequently the planter, and the farmer, and the merchant of the La Pista will have control of the northern markets for six months of every year, without a competitor.

The Rio de La Pista.

The Gio de La Pista.

The Joso south latitude. Its breadth is a hundred miles or more, according to the place of measurement, and it is formed by the junction of the Parana and the Uruguay. I treat of all the sountry drained by the lar Pista.

The Uruguay is a beautiful stream. It takes its rise in the Brazilian province of Sinia Catarina, on the western slopes of the "Serra do Mar," on the sea range of mountains. Its course is first westwardly and then southwardly; it is about seven hundred miles long, drains a rich, fertile, and tolerably well restled country. For part of the way it is the boundary between Brazil, with the Banda Oriental on one side, and the Argentine Confederation on the other.

The Parana is a majestic river. It is formed by the junction of the two Brazilian streams, the Rio Grande and the Paranahiba. The former takes its rise near the parallel of 20 deg south, not far from the seasohore, and in the wealthy provinces of Minas Geraes and Goax, in which thes

During the six or eight months that the Parana, or Piate river, was resently opened to European commerce, upwards of sixteen millions dollars worth of goods were exchanged for produce, and this without any previously organized mercantile establishments or system. Two convoys of merchant ships, one of 110, and the other of 76 reesels, came down the river with full cargoes. It is true that this extent of trade was parily attributable to the accumulation of property owing to the previous interdection of commerce by tieneral Rosse, whose acclusive poincy is an initiation of that of Dr. Francia, as he has himself boasted. He is therefore entirely hostile to mercantile, or indeed to any intercourse, especially with Europeans. Were Rossa to succeed, he would form a State such as Japan has been for the last two centuries. During the six or eight months that the Parana, or

The commerce of this river I know is valuable; but whether it be so very valuable at this time as the above extract from Martin would make it, I

But, suppose it were one million instead of sixteen that was brought down through this unexpected free navigation for six or eight months, what would it not be under regular steam and free navigation at the end of six or eight years, when the steamboat and commerce shall have stimulated the productions of the country up to the capacity of its industrial capital?

Leaving the Parana, and travelling still further west, we come next to the Paraguay, the most magnificent tributary in this water shed. Following it in its windings, it is navigable to the distance of about two thousand miles from the sea. It is the Missouri of the La Plata valley.

A friend, who has been residing in the capital of the Republic of Paraguay for several years, returned thence a few months ago. I shall, therefore, draw upon him for information touching this interesting river and region of country; also, Francis del Castelnau, who travelled through that country in 1848-9, is quite full.

According to Hopkins, Paraguay is but another paradise. Of this country and its commercial resources, says he:— But, suppose it were one million instead of six-

1848-9, is quite full.

According to Hopkins, Paraguay is but another paradise. Of this country and its commercial rescurces, says he:—

I can eposk with the greatest certainty, from my own personal knowledge. Almost divided by the tropic of Capricorn, its surface is like a chees board, checkered here and there with beautiful postures and magnificent forests. Unlike all other lands with which I am acqueinted, it seems destined especially for the habitation of man. Here, in the castern portion of our own land, the first settlers found the whole country covered with woods; west of the Mississippi the other extreme exists, in the vast extent of prairie, destitute of timber. On the north of Brasil in a similar manner, are unbroken forests; in its southern parts, and throughout the Banda Oriental. Entre Rios, Corrientes, and the Argentine Republic, we find continuous pampas, like our prairies in usany instances without bearing the increasely for the production of ornamental and useful woods. Not so in Paraguay, where, added to a sufficiency for building ficets of a theusand steamers, its foresis teem with every description of ornamental and useful woods. Beginning with the headwaters of the river Paraguay, we find the productions upon the Brazilian side to be gold and precious stomes sugar, molaces, hides of extraordinary size, half, tallow, wax, deer, and tiger skins with rice, corn, and the different manufactures of the manufacture of the manufactures of the mountained of the state of the superious stomes silver, coffee—considered by good judges to be equal to Mocha—and Peruvian bark. Though undoubtedly we could draw from these two countries many other productions of tropical America yet it is fin Paraguay that we find the greatest wealth of all these valleys.

Of medicinal herbs, they yield in great profusion "rhubarb, sarrasparilla, jalap, bezonia indica, sassafras, holywood, dragone' blood, balisam of copaids, max vomice, liquorice, and ginger."

Here, toe, are found dye at the "Scibo tree," which, "when green,

Others sgain are like amber, hard, brittle, and iusolable in water. Some occars yield a gum equal to gum arabie; others a natural glue, which, when ance dried, is unaffected by wet or dampness."

Here, too, in these wilds, flourish side by side the India rubber, the Vauilla, with its avect scented bean, and the Palo santo, from which the gum guiacum of our commerce is gathered.

Wild, too, in those wonderful forests grow, mature, and decay, annually and is large quantities, two or three kinds of hemp, max sopmica, or soap nut, the cocoa, yerba matte of superior quality, two kinds of cotton, with vegetable oils and wax in vast quantities.

The pampas are grazed by immense herds of est-tle and heres; and great quantities of "hides, hair, horns, bence, tallew, &c, are lost for want of transportation." transportation " Upon the fertile alluvial banks of so many large streams

transportation."

Upon the fectile alluvial banks of so many large streams, sugar cane, cotion, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, mandicea Institu corn and a thousand other productions vegatate with productions whilst seven varieties of the banks of incentive banks and dot the frequent takes with islets of teaching beauty.

In short, this traveller thus sums up his account of this glorious valley:—

We have found the forests spontaneously producing everything necessary for the comfort and luxury of mankind from the bantiful cotton tree that affords him circling, to the colors which value have a several some and from the woods that furnish his ship and house or ornament his secretory to the heart hat carries his sickness, or the incense that delights his olfactories. It is only necessary to add that the leimate is favorable to all the useful grains and table vegetables, with delicious fruits to support the frame and gratify the palate.

But from the republic of Paraguay, where Hopkins was, to the mouth of the La Plata, there were only some 1,500 miles of river navigation. Let us, therefore, ascend higher up the beautiful Paraguay, cross over into Brazil, ascend this river through the district. "Doe Diamantes," to the city of "Diamantano," and thence trace its sources, up over their beds of bright jewels and golden sands, to their very fountain-hoad as they leap spangled and sparkling from the "Diamond mountains."

Standing on these, we may contemplate the great "Divide," which reparates the waters—if they be separated—of the Rie de La Plata from the waters of the Amazon.

This riege extends from cast to west ever the distance in a straight line of more than 2,000 statute miles. On one side the streams run south, on the

This ridge extends from east to west ever the distance in a straight line of more than 2,000 statute miles. On one side the streams run south: on the other they come north; and on both sides they wash down from this ridge gold, diamodus, and other precious stones. This auriferous and rich mineral region embraces many degrees of latitude, and extends through 30 degrees of longitude. I propose to speak of u at another time.

It is a question whether the waters of the La Plata and the Amazon do not unite through a natural canal, as those of the Amazon and the Oroneco do through the Casiquiari, and thus afford an inland navigation from Buenes Ayres in 35 degrees south, to the mouth of the Oroneco, where it ompties in 11 degrees north into the Caribbean sea. Truly such a navigation would be bringing the commercial drainage of the Atlantic slopes of South America rot only at our feet, but it would be emptying its treasures into the very lay into which our own Mississippi pours its waters, its surplus produce, and its wealth.

and its wealth.

At any rate, whether there be a natural canal there now or not, we may look forward to the time when settlement, steam, and civilization shall have taken root upon the great Amazon water shed, to see canals and channels which, if nature have not completed, art will, by which the La Plata will be turned upside down, and its mouth placed, for all the practical purposes of commerce, under the equator where the Amazon discharges itself into the sea.

turned upride down, and its mouth placed, for all the practical purposes of commerce, under the equator where the Amazon discharges itself into the sea.

Castelnau, a French savant, who was sent by Louis Philippe, in 1813, to explore the interior of the country, and who went from Rio along this Divide over to Bolivia, thence to Lima, and then across the Andes and down the Amazon to its mouth, gives much new and valuable information conserning this whole country. He was gone four or five years, and the first part of his travels has just been published.

The principal object of his expedition, he says, "was to study in all its bearings the vast basin of the Amazon, which is destined to play a grand part in the future history of America for," he adds, "the utter neglect of this river-basin by the nations of Europe will one day greatly astonish the political and commercial world."

An excursion in the aorthern parts of the Province of Matto Grosso," says Castenau, "afforded us an opportunity of determining the position of the sources of the Parsguay, as well as of the Tapajos; and we could contemplate at the same time the arms of the two greatest rivers in the world the La Plata and the Amazon. as they lesped from the bowsle of the earth at our feet and interlocked one with the other. Again, as if to render more attractive to men this curious and interesting port, rature has placed her mines of diamonds in a region of country where their value is small in comparison with the great advantages which commerce is one day to reap from this marvellous junction of waters.

It was in this region that the intrepid old Sergeant Jeno de Souza found a natural tunnel through which the Sumidouro—so called because it runs for about the quarter of a league under a mountain—carries its waters to pay tribute to the Amazon.

Setting out from Cayaba, in 1746, he descended the river of that rame to the Paraguay, which he secended to the mount of his vessels, and embarked them upon the Sumidouro. Following this to its sources, he then c

count of his discoveries, for it was the policy of Portugal, and has since been that of Brazil, to be as exclusive as Japan, with regard to these great river-basins, and the treasures they centain.

Dedication of the Albany Cathedral.

Dedication of the Albany Cathedral.

[From the Albany Argus, Nov. 32]

The grand and imposing ceremony of dedicating the Albany Cathedral—the second Cathedral dedicated in this State—according to the rites and unages of the Roman Church, were performed yesterday in the presence of the largest congregation ever before collected in this city, on any occasion of a similar character.

of the Roman Church, were performed yesterday in the presence of the largest congregation ever before collected in this city, on any occasion of a similar character.

The capacious edifice was densely filled at an early hour—citizens of all'demominations contributing to swell the numbers, and manifesting a lively interest in the services and remarkable pageant.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, of New York, the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, of New York, the Most Rev. Lord Bishop Moskera, of Santa Fe de Begota, Scuth America, the Right Rev. Bishop Burgett, of Montreal, Canada; the Right Rev. Bishop Burgett, of Montreal, Canada; the Right Rev. Bishop Burgett, of Montreal, Canada; the Right Rev. Bishop Wheelan, of Wheeling, Va., and the Rev. Bishop MeCluskey, of this diocess, were present, and took active part in the various ceremonies of the day.

The sponing exercises of blessing the church, and consecrating the altar, were performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, attended by the Rev. Mr. Bacon, assistant priest, Rev. James Rooney, and Rev. Mr. Collins, deacons of honor, together with the actolytes, priests, bishops, and archbishops in attendance, and numbering about one hundred and thirty. The procession passed from the chancel, or sanctuarium, down the mainfaisle of the esthedral, out the castern entrance, and around the church, according to the ceremonics prescribed by the Roman Pontifical—the chaunting the Missrere forming a part of the service. On returning, they entered the castern door, chaunting the Litary of the Saint, and continued the consecrating ceremony.

Pontificial High Mass was sung by the Rt. Rev. Mr. Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, attended by Rev. Mr. Havermans, of Troy, as againtant Priest; Rev. Mr. Wr. Van Reith, of Cohees, as sub Deacon. The Rev. Faher Mignant, of Chambly, Canada, was assistant Priest, and the Rev. Mr. Collins, of Cincinnati, and t

were Deacons of honor, and the Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Blooklyn, assistant Priest to the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCluskey.

The whole service was performed in a manner which reflected credit upon the Rev. Mr. Coaroy, master of ceremonies, and his faithful and attentive assistant, Rev. Mr. Wadhams.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes of New York then delivered an eloquent sermon from 1st Corinthians, 15th chap 14th verse:—

"And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain."

The choir, under the direction of R. J. Carmody, E.q., organist of the cathedral, during the intervals of the service, and at its close, sang selections from Hayden's Mass, No. 2, Mercadantes and Lambillotte. The music was of the highest order, as will be readily known, when we say shat Madames Steffanoni, Seidenborg, Cushing, Poster, and Posdyck, and Mesers Boestler and Oerline, assisted by a choir of sixty from the various Catholic churches of the city, ably led by Mr. Wallace, took a prominont part in the exercises. The choir had been under the skilful training of Mr. Carmody for some four months previous to the dedicational services.

The evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock, were also impressive. Vespers, from Lambillotte, were sung by a double choir, under the direction of Mr. Carmody.

The sermon was delivered by Bishop Wheelan, of Wheeling, Va, and the service closed with the grand Te Deum, by the choir.

ready prepared to pay the seams of ressels."

Many of them are said to yield gams at darugs of the restet virtues, and of the most exquisite perfume. Though, coming from a far country, which commerce, in her lottiest dights has not yet been in the or each, many of these productions are not yet known to pharmary or the mechanic arts. "They comprise," said Hepkins, "some of the most daily countries and income that years are they are the productions of the method as grants work being comprise," said Hepkins, "some of the most daily countries and income that years are supposed." Some officer will be appointed — Weshington Recious perfements and income that years are supposed.

Daniel Webster. Mr. John Jeffries has sent to the Boston Jeure al the following account of the incidents connected with the late Daniel Webster, to which he referred at a late medi

Mr. John Jeffries has sent to the Boston Jearn al the following secount of the incidents connected with the late Daniel Webster, te which he referred at a late medical dinner, given in New Bedford, Mass :—

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. I had the pleasure of dining with the "Southern District Medical Society," at New Bedford, and in answer to a call te give some information regarding the sickness of the late Hon Daniel Webster, I took occasion, after a brief statement of his case, to make some remarks calculated to remove an appension upon his moral character; and particularly to show that the assention was faise that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor on the occasion of his public address in Yaneuti Hall, on May 22, 1852. A deciaration to this effect. I had heard several times emanature from persons of intelligence and incluence. I did not intend to vindicare the character of Mr. Webster—lineeded no defence. I did it to dissbuse the minds of these who had heard it from the influence of a direct assention which I knew to be without any foundation. I meant by a simple relation of circumstances under my own observation to show that the charge was entirely unitrue.

I stated that after the injury Mr. Webster received from a fall from his carriage in Duxbury, in May, he came to this city, and was under my professional care for some days previous to the delivery of his speech; that I had visited him two or three times delivery of his speech; that I had visited him two or three times delivery in the secaration. After dressing him I said. "I have kept you very low, sir, for some time, and as you have an arduous duity to perform to day. I think I shall advise you to take a glass of wine at dinner, and to eat a little ment."

He was walking across the room at this time, when he stopped, and turning towards me, repited in a familiar but decided manner.

"I don't know Dector, I think I shall not. I have found the benefit of temperance. I shall take a cup of soup, retire to my chamber and lie down for two hou

said:

"I feel as able now to make a speech of two hours duration, as ever I did in my life."

Eut he was laboring under great physical debility, requiring the constant assistance of an attendant about his person. This was dispensed with by a great effort on his part, as was also a sling for his arm, because he did not wish to appear before his fellow eithens as a sick man.

his person. This was dispensed with by a great effort on his part, as was also a sling for his arm because he did not wish to appear before his fellow citizens as a sick max.

I have always found Mr. Webeter perfectly obedient as a patient, especially in following strictly the diet and regimen prescribed for him.

The nature of the complaints for which I have attended him has required that these restrictions should be sometimes severs, and, on one important occasion, were directly opposed to his own view of his case; but he nevertheless yielded implicitly to my instructions.

In his last sickness he required the most exact admeasurement of such stimulants as were thought advisable, and would take none without my express direction.

I am also assured that he always practiced the greatest self denial whenever especially called upon for the exertion of his intellectual powers. The mighty productions of his pen sublibit the cleanness of his intellectus much as the profoundness of his thought. The most rigid casuist may be defied to point to one line in his voluminous works which indicated the weakness of the incidence.

I fear that I have trespassed too much upon your indulgence. Mr. Editor, and will only express, in conclusion, my regret that I do not feel at liberty to give you, for publication some observations upon the religious character of Mr. Webster; a subjest which I entered upon in my late remarks, but had not time to continue.

Some unintentional inscouracies have entered into the memorited report of the gentleman at New Bedford, which do not, however, affect the general truth of his statements.

As Mr. Webster has appointed literary executors, of the highest standing and acquirements, it is most proper for those who have any information, on any point of interest, to place it at the disposal of those gentlemes.

The hymn which I repeated to Mr. Webster on the night of the 16th, just one week before his death, was recited as originally written by Cowper, not in the mutilisted form in which it often appear

The Liquer Law in New Hampshire—Opinlon of the Saperior Court Judges.

The following is the opinion of Judges Bell, Eastmen, Gilchrist and Woods, of the Superior Court,
respecting the constitutionality of the Liquer bill:—
1st. The bill confers on justices an extent of authority the constitution does not sanction, particularly in respect to the power it gives them to pronounce a sentence of forfeiture on liquors seized for
a violation of the law.

2d. The bill provides for no trial by jury, or for
appeal and trial by jury before a higher court. The
constitution provides that in all controversies concerning property, the parties have a right to a trial
by jury.

by jury.

3d The seventh section of the act conflicts directly with the constitution of the United States. This section provides that no action can be maintained in any court in the State, either in whole or in part, for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or county. No law of this State can deprive a citizen of the United States of the right to enforce a claim of debt before the tribunals of this State. of this State.
4th. Legirars are property. The law, in recog-

nixing them as such in the fourth section, when in the hands of town authorities for sale and me-chanical use, cannot, by the force of a few phrases, make property lose its character when in

other custody.

5th Double or increased penalties in cases of conviction under appeal, because it operates as a penalty upon the party claiming appeal, conflicts with his rights to an appeal, and cannot be sup-

penalty upon the party claiming appeal, conflicts with his rights to an appeal, and cannot be supported by the constitution.

6th. The bill is designed by its provisions to demand excessive bail, and render it difficult for the deceased to procure securities. If it had been added that the accused should not have the beenfit of counsel to defend him, the parallel between the present law and the practice in England, in former days, would have been complete.

7th. The conviction of a principal through any act of an agent, is held to be unconstitutional. The accused should be confronted with the witnesses against him, says the constitution, but the liquor bill says no; and it is therefore opposed to the constitutional rights of the citizens.

8th. The people have a right to be secured against all unreasonable search of their dwellings, &c., and all such search warrants must be under eath, according to the constitution; but searches and arrests may be made according to the bill, without warrants on oath, and it is thus unconstitutional.

In conclusion, the judges state that some of the objections are of the most serious character.

THE CANALS OF THE STATE -The Canal Com-THE CANALS OF THE STATE—The Canal Commissioners have determined not to designate any day for closing the canals of the State—being destrous that navigation should be continued as long as the weather will permit. Although this determination is not in accordance with the general usage, it will, no doubt be more in conformity to the wishes and interest of most commercial men, and of all doing business upon the canal, or interested in canal navigation. In this respect the Commissioners undoubtedly consult both the welfare of the State and the interest of those who contribute so largely to its prosperity and recourses.—Alberty Argus, New. 32.

the State and the interest of those who contribute so largely to its prosperity and resources.—Allemy Argus, Nov. 22.

Supreme Count—Special Term.

Before Hen. Judge Rossevelt.

IMPORTANT TO PRACTITIONERS.

Nov 22.—Troiter vs Laison.—This is, in effect, a motion to commit the defendant for not bringing his books and papers before a referee, incompliance with a common subpern disces tecam, issued without any order of a judge previously obtained for the purpose. As the law now stands, a party may be compelled to testify as a winess, "in the same manner and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness." (Code, see 380) Does this language necessarily import an obligation, not merely to answer orally, but to bring with him and exhibit his beets and napers? A liberal construction, such a construction as is generally, arthought to the provisions of the code, night, and under ordinary discussion, if necessary to prevent a failure of justice. Here, however, ro such failure would result. Section 388 provides that the court, or a justice thereof, may, in their discretion, and upon due notice, order either party te give te the other an inspection and copy, or permission to take a copy of any books, papers, and documents, in his possession, or order his control, centaining evidence relating to the merits of the action or the defence. The special case, therefore, is specially provided for. It is not left to doubtful inference from general expressions. And from the guarded language of the section, it is obvious that the books and papers of a party, however private and confidential, were not to be invaded by strangers as a matter of course. Due notice is first to be given to him; the facts and circumstances on which the claim te the discovery is founded must be stated in writing, and verified by sufficient. Counter statements may be made, and both parties must be heard, or have an oppertunity of being heard, by the judge, on the whole matter; and even thea the order is not a matter of course. The judge has a d

mirred as costempt of court in refusing to do so.

Moriou for attachment denied without costs.

Military and Other Parades. The following companies passed the HERALD effice yesterday, upon their way to the country for target practice. The day was exceedingly fine, and the appearance of the men, in equipment, discipline,

and good order, was worthy of the day. Upon the return of the several companies they exhibited tar-

gets well riddled :--Fayette Musketeers, Captain Malone, with the Breeklyn Brazs Band.

Excelsior Guard, Captain J. Gilmour, attended by Shelton's Band. Moorhead Guard, Captain J. Lawson; they num-bered fity muskets, and were accompanied by Ad-

Harriott Guard, Captain Flynn, numbering about forty muskets, with Adkins' Brass Band.

The J. W. Mason Guard, Captain Daniel M. Wood, went to Brooklyn and shot for fitteen valuable prizes, which were adjudged at Spenning's Hotel Mannhan's Cornet Band attended the Guard

Manshan's Cornet Band attended the Guard

The H J Weekly Guard, Captain Peter Larkey,
intend making their first annual target excursion
upon Tursday, the 14th of Desember. Dodworth's
Cernet Band has been engaged for the occasion.
The Guard will muster 140 muskets, and turn out in
a high state of discipline and drill, owing to the
exertions of Captain Larkey. They have received
some very magnificent prizes.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatra.—The beautiful dr. ma entitled the 'Writing on the Wall,' which sattracting large audiences every event g, will be repeated to night. The scenery is splentid, and refrects the highest credit on the painter. Mr Landers Miss Hiffert will sing a favorite ballad, and the enter aim ents will commonce with the famous drama of "Raffulle, or the Reprobate of Paris." the enter aim ents will commence with the famous drams of "Baff selle, or the Reprobate of Paris."

Breadway Theathe.—The Bateman Children appear to hight in a new conedy which has been expressly written for them. It is entitled the "Old School and the New". Ellen appears as Augustus Walmeley, and Kate as Frank Mountain. Miss Price will dance a par seal, after which the Batemans will represent the "Young Couple," and all will close with the "Woman I Adore," Netco's Ganners.—Miss Pitzpatrick and Mr. Brown, whose comic ability is of the first rank, and who receive the warmest applause on every creating they appear will represent the two leading characters in Sheridan Knowles' play of the "Love Chase." Several dances will be given by the Freuch and Spanish troup, and all will close with "Un Föte a Constantinople."

Burron's Theathe.—" David Copperfield," a drama which always has drawn the largest houses, will be presented this evening. Burton's Wilkins Micawher and Johnston's Uritah Heep are such rare specimens of comic ability, that they alone would fill the theatre. Miss Valles and Frederic will dance a "Pas Styreen." and the whole will conclude with "One Thousand Milliners Wanted."

National Theather.—Cony and Taylor, two very popular and the whole services.

and M. Frederic will dance a "Fas Styreen." and the whole will conclude with 'One Thousand Milliners Wanted."

National Theatre —Cony and Taylor, two very popular actors, appear to night in the "Butcher's Dag of Ghent." This plece will be followed by the Irish frama entitled "Eva, the Irish Princess." which has been so successful, the house being crowded every night it was played. The entrialments will conclude with the "Monkey of Pitcaira's Island," in which Cony and Taylor will appear.

Wallack's Theatre.—The fine comedy called "Two Can Play at that Game" will commence the performance The cast of charactors embraces three of Wallack's leading artists. The comedy called the "Soldier's Daughter' will follow, with Blake. Lester and Miss Laura Koene as the stars. The entertainments will terminate with the laughable farce of "High Life Below Stairs."

American Museum.—The farces of "Very Suspicious" and "One Thousand Milliners" are announced again for this afternoon, and the highly successful drama, styled the "Last Nail, or the Drupkard's Vision," for this evening.

this afternoon, and the highly successful drama, styled the "Last Nail, or the Drunkard's Vision," for this evening.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—The highly popular dramas of the "Toodles" and "Jack Shappard." and the farce entitled 'Somebody Else." are the pieces which Manager White announces for this evening. The coasts embrace all the leading performers.

Christy's Opera House.—Christy's Minstrels, as usual, are attracting and delighting crowded houses nightly. They offer a good programme for this evening.

Woon's Minstrais.—This popular band of mirth provoking darkies announce a very excellent selection of song, darces, instrumental pieces, and witticisms for this evening.

Chrows—Levi North, in conjunction with Mme. Sherwood, and Master Willie, will appear again this evening, in several of the most brilliant scenes in the circle. The celebrated horse, Tammany, will be introduced by Mr. North in his various exercises.

Mr. Demperur will give another of his pleasing ballads, which recal to the mind the most delightful recollections.

Min. Denserars will give another of his pleasing ballad scinces this evening at the Tabernacle. An evening cannot be better spent than in hearing those pleasing ballads, which recal to the mind the most delightful recollections.

Heineich's Farewell Concert.—This musical reunion is we learn, to take place during the most hof January, 1852, provided not less than two thousand tickets are previously disposed of. If that numer is not taken before the third week in January, the concert will not be given, as Mr. Heinrich will have thes completed his arrangements for bidding adieu to his adopted country.

Madans Sontag —On Sunday evening, 21st inst., Madame Sontag and the Handel and Hayda Society gave in the new hall. Boston, a grand orastorio and encret concert, which proved very suscessful. The hall was even more crowded than on the previous evening the seats on the floor in the rear, under the gallery, and those in the second balcony, which were vacant before, being all occupied. M'dile Caroline Lehman rendered very efficient assistance and the sudience was highly pleased with the whole performance. Madame Sontag gives a farowell concert at Boston, this evening, at which the price of tickets to all parts of the hall is fixed at one dollar.

Madame Alboni will give her farewell concert in Beston on Friday evening. After which, we understand, previous to her departure for the South, she will give a concert in Albany.

Miss Julia Bennett, the talented actress took her farewell at the Boston Museum on the 13th instant. The Boston Times says there has never been an engagement in Boston of attractiveness bearing down nearly upon three months. But the term of her engagement has closed, and she is leaving us, freighted with the warmest winhes of her friends, personal and professional, to delight some other auditory as the has delighted us. She teaves a reputation behind her which will ensure her a cordial reception, should the ever wish an again.

During the combat in the last act of the "Corsican Brothers," at the Howard

First District Court.

First District Court.

Before Hon. Justice Green.

THE STRAMER HENRY CLAY—LIABILITIES OF CAPTAINS.

The case of Elizabeth Robinson, vs. William Radford, late captain of the ill fated Henry Clay, was to have been brought on per adjournment, vesterday, before Justice Green, at the Court room, in Warren street; but up to the time of the rising of the Court, neither plaintiff nor defendant appeared, and it was therefore supposed the case had been compromised. The depositions of the plaintiff are as follows:

The plaintiff complains, and shows to the Court, that the defendant. William Radford, was on the 28th of July last, one of the owners of the steamboat called the Henry Clay, used in navigating the waters of the Hudson rives. Thomas Collyer and John F. Tallman, being the other owners; that the plaintiff was a passenger on said boas on, that day, from Catakill, Greene county, to New York, and paid the required fare for the transportation of hermalf and beggage; that the boat was hurat up, and the beggage was not delivered; that, afterwards, the said Raoma agreed to pay to the plaintiff \$43, in consideration of his liability in the premises; and that such release was tendered to him, and he then refused to pay; on which promise this action is brought, and the plaintiff sake judgment for the amount of \$45, with interest from the date of the summons, and costs.

Signed. T. ROMEYN, Plaintiff's Attorney. In reply, the defendant denies:

1st. All and singular the facts stated in the complaint. 2d For further defence, alleges that Thomas Collyer and John F. Tallman are necessary and material parties to the suit and erayes benefit of objection in trial of the correlation to the promised undertaking mentioned in the emplainties to have for the date of the promised undertaking mentioned in the complaint, and the promised undertaking mentioned in the complaint of the complaint to the promised undertaking mentioned in the complaint of the complaint to the promised undertaking mentioned in the complaint to the complaint of th

to the suit, and eraves benefit of objection in trial of the cause.

2d. That the promised undertaking mentioned in the complaint is to answer for the debt, and is not in writing, and is therefore void under the statute of frauds.

4th. That the beggage mentioned in the complaint was lost by set of God, to wit, insvitable accidents, and the defendant is therefore excused.

5th. That the promise mentioned in the complaint was made by research certain false and fraudulent misrapresentations of facts by one Theodore Romeyn to the defendant, and is therefore void.

Signed, D. McMATIN, Attorney for Defendant.

Eigned, D. McMATIN, Attorney for Defendant.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon Judge Nelson.

Nev. 22.—Tathan et. Leroy. &c.—In this case, which was an action for an infringement of a patent, the jury, who had been in deliberation since Saturday, were unable to agree and were discharged. Previous to their separation, they addressed the following to Messrs. Reafe, Walshe Lyons, and Rackitesiux:—
The jurors in the case of Tatham Brothers vs. Leroy & Smith. Circ their manimous and sincere thanks to the officers having us in charge, for their kind and gentlemanly trea ment to us during our tenethened deliberation.

GNORGE MARINER, Foreman.

Charge of Arson.

Gours of other and the ward and Rises Hon. Judge Educated and Ald Ward and Rises Hon. Judge Educated and Ald Ward and Rises Hon. Judge Educated and Ald Ward and Rises Hones Judge Educated and Ald Ward and Rises Hones Judge Educated Ald Ward Rises Judge Educated Art and Market Sance Stephen Souther indicated for ame offence but is not yet in castedy. "The following gentleman were sworn on the jusy:—deerge Phevin The ward. With H. Shaford, Tith ward. Dard Beach 2th ward. The Michigan Market H. Shaford Stephen Leggets 11th ward. Dard Beach 2th ward. Joseph Leggets 11th ward. Bard Head W. Hand H. Ward Land H. Shaford H. Sha

Twenty-four jurors were fined for non attendance.

Report of the Alms House Governors.

The Governors of the Alms House have published their usual report for the month of October. From the copy furnished to us, it would appear that the total amount of expenses incurred came to forty one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dellars and seventy-eight cents. Compared with the disbursements for the previous (September) month, this shows a decrease in the expenditure, of fire thousand and six dellars and sixty eight cents. The gross amount paid away in Ostober includes charges of \$1 404.85 for building and repairs; \$2.735.75 for beef; \$3,524.89 for coal (and expenses); \$3,943.68 for dry goods (necessary, from the approach of winter); and \$2.035 distributed is donations to outdeer por. This claus of applicants have become mere numerous since the cold weather set in. The division of expenditures in accounted for in the fellowing manner:

Total. \$41.927 78

The account with the superintendent of out-door poot, referred to above, stands upon the books thus:
Payments to superintendent. \$3 200 00 (blidren's nursing. \$1.116 25 Donations. 2 038 00 Transportation of paupers. 131 38 Balance due to Sup't, Oct. 30, 1852, \$188 69
The building of the new workhouse progresses. The ledger shows the following account under that head:
Total received from Comptroller. \$75,000 00
Expended in October. \$2,000 00
Expended previously \$3,557 77
Palance \$1,853 45

\$76,853 45 \$76 853 45 The apportionment of supplies to the various institu-tions under control of the Governors, was made in the following proportions, giving due credit to the establish-ments for any amount of receipts received from them:—

Alma-House. S5.964 44
Bellevue Hospital 2,301 85
City Prison. 1 337 59
Colored Home. 684 90
Colored Orphan Asjum. 245 06
Lunatic Asjum. 4 239 91
Nursery. 3,797 02
Nursery Hospital. 1,304 30
Office. 752 02 190 45
 Nursery Horpital
 1,304 80

 Office
 752 90

 Out Door Poor
 6,628 17

 Penitentiary
 7,622 55

 Penitentiary
 973 24

 Prison
 8econd district
 124 80

 Prison
 Fined
 85

 Randall's island
 873 38

 Small Pox Hospital
 976 19

 Workhouse
 2,310 48

 New Workhouse
 3,206 68
 148 48 1,194 80 \$42 534 16 62,601 TT 845,255 98

Ce. Small Pox Respital ... 976 17 3 296 15 Sterebonse, B. I. ... 3 219 98

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE AND THE WESSTER NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE AND THE WESSTEE ORSEQUES.—The Senate of New Hampshire manimously concurred with the House in the vote to visit Boston to attend the Webster obsequies. A receive was also passed, inviting Gen. Pierce to accompany them. It was afterwards discovered, however, that the constitution of the State requires that the Presidential electors shall assemble on the Soth inst., (the day set apser for the obsequies.) and give notice thereof to the Legislature, so that if any vacancy occur they may be filled. This will prevent the Legislature from attending in a body, but no doubt a legislature from attending in a body, but no doubt a legislature from attending in a body.

ANOTHER PRESENT FOR THE PRESIDENT ELECT. The editor of the New Hempshire Patrio' has been shown a magnificently mounted came—an intended gift to Gon. Plerce from about a dozen of the citizens of Concord, Meredith and Plymouth in that State. The top is composed of gold, massive in appearance, and beautifully chared. There are engraved on it, the arms of all the States in the Union.

Mr. Benjamin Chadburn, of North Providence, was band dead in his wood bosse, where he had goes a little line previous to entsome wood, on Friday (oreneon,